

## PATENT

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Page 9, the paragraph beginning with the words "When the MS 2 leaves the coverage ...

When the MS 2 leaves the coverage area 6 of RAN<sub>A</sub> 32 and enters the coverage area 8 of RAN<sub>B</sub> 34, the MS 2 decodes the overhead messages broadcast by the base stations in RAN<sub>B</sub> 34. The RAN<sub>B</sub> overhead messages contain a different PZID than that broadcast by base stations in RAN<sub>A</sub>. When the MS 2 detects the change in the PZID, it sends a "fake origination" to RAN<sub>B</sub> 34. In an exemplary embodiment, the origination message contains the IMSI of the MS 2, a data ready to send (DRS) field, and a PREV\_PZID field. Because the origination is primarily for route updating purposes, the DRS field is set to 0, indicating that the MS 2 does not have packet data to send. If the MS 2 happens to have new packet data to be sent to the network, it may originate a regular call using an origination having a 1 in the DRS field. The PREV\_PZID field contains the PZID of the previous system to which the MS 2 was connected. RAN<sub>B</sub> 34 receives the origination and forwards the IMSI and the PREV\_PZID of the MS 2 to its serving PDSN, PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14. PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14 determines from the IMSI that the MS 2 has an existing PPP state within the PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14, and determines from the PREV\_PZID value that the MS 2 came from RAN<sub>A</sub> 32. Because the PDSN<sub>1</sub> is connected to both the original RAN<sub>A</sub> 32 and the destination RAN<sub>B</sub> 34, the PDSN<sub>1</sub> can generally just redirect the same PPP state to the destination RAN<sub>B</sub> [[RAN]] 34. If, for some reason, PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14 cannot redirect the same PPP state to the destination RAN<sub>B</sub> [[RAN]] 34, PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14 resets its PPP state and forces the MS 2 to establish a new PPP session.

Page 11, the paragraph beginning with the words " ...

When the MS 2 leaves the coverage area 6 of RAN<sub>A</sub> 42 and enters the coverage area 8 of RAN<sub>B</sub> 44, the MS 2 decodes the overhead messages broadcast by the base stations in [[RAN<sub>b</sub>]] RAN<sub>B</sub> 44. When the MS 2 detects the change in the subnet mask, it sends a UATI Update

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message to RAN<sub>B</sub> 44. The UATI Update message contains the UATI assigned to the MS 2 by RAN<sub>A</sub> 42. RAN<sub>B</sub> 44 determines that the UATI was assigned by some other RAN, and queries other HDR RANs connected to the same network for the UATI. As described above, a database of UATIs, PPP state information, IMSIs, and other information is distributed among HDR RANs in a wireless network. Based on the previously assigned UATI, RAN<sub>B</sub> 44 [[42]] obtains the table information associated with the MS 2. Because both RAN<sub>A</sub> 42 and RAN<sub>B</sub> 44 are connected to PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14, RAN<sub>B</sub> 44 determines the temporary IMSI associated with the MS's 2 UATI and notifies PDSN<sub>1</sub> 14 that the MS 2 associated with that IMSI has moved to RAN<sub>B</sub> 44.